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| a | dvanced educati | discuss the opportunities women ion, and the measures taken by t I will also give the approximat | n in the Sovie | t Union have for obtaining |
| | LL or our TOTOD | I WIII also give the approximat | e number of w | Omen specialists |
| . Be | fore 1952 then | re were about 830 thousand women ion. They were distributed acco | Procieta- | show specialists in the USSR. |
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| The | e two princina | of Industry and Transportation | on ==== | 10% |
| edi | ucational inst | e reasons why women in the USSR itutions are: | are allowed t | o study in the advanced |
| (a) | The law cond | Cermina wilder | | |
| | have reached | cerning military duty does not e i the age of eighteen. When the ect their field of future work a | xtend to girl: | s as it does to youths who |
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(b) Girls are not eligible for trade schools and industrial schools in such large numbers as are youths, and therefore are free to select their profession.

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- 4. In enalyzing the opportunities for women to obtain a higher education it is necessary to note the double aspect of this problem:
 - (a) In regard to preliminary training for entrance to a school, requirements are light and it is very easy for women to obtain an education in an advance educational institution, especially in agricultural, pedagogic, trade, economic and medical institutions. The majority of the women specialists (about 90%) received training in the aforementioned institutions and bout 10% of the women specialists have technical training for manufacturing and transportation. All branches of economy have a certain number of women employed in scientific research work numbering approximately 45-55 thousand women.
 - (b) It is most difficult for women to receive training in the advanced technical educational institutions of the manufacturing and transportation systems. This does not take into consideration the economic Enculrates of these advanced educational institutions because they do not fell the the technical category. The reasons for limited admiss an of women into advanced technical training is explained as follows:
 - (1) Extremely high requirement are set found for entrance to an engineering faculty of an adversarial technical education must itution and especially tough requirement are set forth for vomen. The courses are extremely difficult and mand much mental, physical and nervous tension during a period of five to six years of maging. The number of women who are able to survive the course in an engineering faculty of an advanced technical institution is very small. Quite often they abandon study during the first or second course and bransfer to some other advanced educational institution where studying conditions are easier, or else they get married and abandon their studies entirely. Directors of advanced technical educational institutions discreetly comply and are, encouraged by the government to find ways to restrict the admission of women to advanced educational institutions, and especially to technical faculties.
 - (2) The majority of women do not have the basic inclination to attend advanced technical institutions and prefer to attend school where the courses are easy and the conditions for studying are praceful. Should a woman finish her education, she receives an engineering diploma for heat processing of metals and is sent to work in a blackmouth shop in a factory. Here she is in the dregs of production among dissatisfied workers and proves to be entirely incapable of directing the workers. Under Soviet conditions of work it is even difficult for made specialists to direct production workers. I saw a case where a woman specialist to had for several days in a blackmouth shop, and with tears in her eyes requested to transfer to another job, anywhere, but not to a blackmith shop nor anywhere else in production.
- 5. As a Whole, in a number of advanced technical educational institutions the admission of women is generally closed by means of an official agreement. The majority of women have a general special advanced education but not in the technical field.
- 6. The government does not take any special massures to encourage women to attend advanced educational institutions. Women in the USSR have a greater opportunity than men to obtain an advanced education, depending upon their desires and capabilities. In some of the provincial advanced educational institutions, 75% of the students enrolled in pedagogical, agricultural and medical schools are women.
- 7. That is the general situation concerning educational opportunities of women in the Soviet Union.

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